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Nixon Sets New Goals Of '3 Rs'

Reform, Renewal And Restoration

By Carroll Kilpatrick

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (UPI)—President Nixon proposed today three new R's for Americans, calling for a new age of reform, restoration and renewal to save the American environment.

Declaring that a "total mobilization" of the nation's resources was needed, he said that "whatever the costs, we are going to do the job."

The President announced that he would send to Congress Tuesday a special message on air and water pollution and the acquisition of open spaces.

The message will propose new financing methods to help local communities finance a clean-water program, he said.

Mr. Nixon met here in the Field Museum of Natural History with his cabinet committee on the environment and members of the new environmental council. Also attending were the governors of Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois, who announced after the meeting that they would form a consortium of university and state officials to fight pollution.

Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie of Illinois said: "A major scientific effort like the Manhattan project should be launched in the Midwest to marshal all available resources and talents to save our environment."

The Manhattan project was established during World War II to develop the atomic bomb.

Some scientists are so disturbed by the pollution of Lake Michigan that they say it is threatened by eutrophication—an aging process by which a lake ultimately solidifies and disappears.

The President said Lake Michigan is not yet polluted to the extent Lake Erie is but that urgent measures must be taken to restore it. He described Lake Erie as "a dead sea."

Scientists at the Field Museum, commenting on the sudden interest in preserving the environment, said they welcomed the problem was more serious and more complex than the public recognized.

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The hidden effects of pollution are... deadly and long-lasting, including genetic damage to living things," Donald Collier, chief curator of anthropology, said.

He warned that the basic cause of pollution is over-population. "No amount of effort to abate pollution will succeed if population is not controlled," Mr. Collier said.

Rainer Zangler, chief curator of geology, warned that pollution of air, water and land "has reached global proportions and has already seriously affected the ecological check and balance system that governs life on our planet."

The President said that in order to do the job properly "we have got to do some things about this country and I would like to give you three new R's: first, this... must be an age of reform, reform of our governmental institutions, bringing them up to date into the 20th century so that we can deal with our problems."

"Second, this must be an age of restoration, restoring the natural resources of this country in which the air is filled with smog, the water is polluted and our parks are desolate because we don't do the right planning."

"Finally, I hope we can make this an age of renewal, in which we renew the spirit of the American people."

After meeting with the governors, the President said that two federal

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HFUL FAMILY—Round by their fidelity as members of Charles Manson's "family," these hippies—in one girl carrying a baby—try to enter the Los Angeles courtroom where he is appearing before trial.

Environment Council Has Doubt on SST

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Three members of the new House Council on Environmental Quality indicated grave doubts today about proceeding with development of the super-transport, because of the potential problems involved.

At a breakfast meeting with Russell E. Train, chairman of the council, and the other two members, Gordon J. MacDonald, Robert Cahn, were asked by whether they favored development of the SST.

Train, formerly Under Secretary of the Interior, replied: "I have serious environmental problems with the SST are exceedingly complex and have not been solved."

MacDonald, formerly vice-chancellor for research and graduate affairs at the University of California, said that he had been "warned" by some of the problems that he shared Mr. Cahn's views.

Water Vapor
Cahn, former environmental director for the Christian Science Monitor, said that while the SST fly at subsonic speeds over the ocean, it is not clear that it is safe to fly over land.

Appointees confirmed about two hours of affable conversation. The new Senate Environment Committee recommended to the confirmation of the council appointees.

Train said President Nixon and a special environmental committee to Congress in about ten days and will also issue an order setting forth the guidelines of the council.

The council was created by the Congress in the National Environmental Act passed late last year.

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For a detailed brochure of the "auto-cruises" 1970 of the Jubilee Line.

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'Family' Remains Loyal

By Jerry Cohen

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6.—Even in jail, Charles Manson still directs his loyal "family" while he plots a courtroom coup that could get him out from under charges that he directed the Sharon Tate murder.

Until now, Manson has maintained he alone will act in his defense.

But yesterday this appeared to have been a screen to disguise what he really wanted: an opportunity to rail at the establishment in pre-trial maneuvering and, more important, to gather himself and his five co-defendants under a common legal shelter.

Manson and the others are charged with murder and conspiracy in the deaths of all or some of the seven victims of two mass slayings last Aug. 9 and 10 in different sections of Los Angeles.

Killed were Miss Tate, the actress; Hollywood men's hair stylist Jay Sebring; coffee house Abigail Folger; Volynck (Wolchuk) Rykowsky, a companion of Miss Folger; and Steven Parent, a friend of the caretaker, all slain Aug. 9 at the plush Bel-Air estate rented by Miss Tate and her husband, film director Roman Polanski, who was in Europe at the time. The following night, Leno and Rosemary La Bianca were murdered in their home in a middle-class district 15 miles from the Tate estate.

"Cannot Be Convicted"

In the case's latest development, Denver attorney Francis Salazar disclosed he is the lawyer Manson has chosen to attempt to execute the legal coup. And, Mr. Salazar told the Los Angeles Times, he is convinced Manson cannot be convicted of the slayings.

"Nobody knows as much about the case as I," he said. Mr. Salazar, widely known in the Midwest for criminal cases he has handled, said he was approached around the first of the year by a Los Angeles intermediary for Manson.

"I wanted to give this matter some thought before I talked with him," Mr. Salazar said. "The big question was whether there would be a conflict of interest between me and one of the co-defendants. And if there would be, which ones I should represent."

The question of conflict is the key to Manson's strategy. After considerable investigation, Mr. Salazar said he arrived at a conclusion that "any surprise many people" that even if he represents all the defendants, there will be no conflict.

When it appears one defendant's testimony or defense can damage another, conflict arises and courts will not allow the attorney or an associate to represent more than one client in a combined case—usually.

But there is an exception.

Warning to Defendants
If a private lawyer is handling two or more defendants in a case, the judge is required to warn each accused of possible damage to his own defense from the testimony of a co-suspect.

If the co-defendants say they understand the possibility and still want to have the same lawyer, the judge has no choice but to permit it.

On the surface, it seems hard to believe that any defendant in the Tate case would want to risk joining his defense to any of the others.

This would appear especially true of Susan Atkins, whose testimony before the grand jury implicated Manson and the others in the seven slayings.

But the defendants in this case are unique. Manson's strange hold over his nomadic tribe, in or out of jail, is the reason.

Manson Plans Legal Coup to Beat Charges

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Nixon's Pick As Draft Chief May Lose Out

Two Key Senators Oppose Di Bona

By Richard Homan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Opposition within the Senate Armed Services Committee apparently will force President Nixon to drop his plans to name Charles J. Di Bona to head the Selective Service System.

Mr. Di Bona, who was to replace Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, reportedly made a poor impression on senior members of the committee in a recent private meeting with them, largely because of his outspoken support for an all-volunteer army.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, the senior Republican on the committee, told the White House and committee Chairman John Stennis, D., Miss., in a strongly worded letter, that she could not support the proposed nomination.

Sen. Stennis told committee members that he, too, would oppose it.

No Decision Reported
The White House, which announced on Jan. 28 that Mr. Di Bona was the top prospect for the job, said yesterday that no final decision had been made.

Mr. Di Bona said, "I still have the matter under active consideration and it's my understanding that this is the case at the White House."

Congressional sources said, however, that the opposition of Sen. Smith and Sen. Stennis would make Mr. Di Bona's confirmation virtually impossible.

The President's selection of Mr. Di Bona, 57, a former Rhodes Scholar and graduate of the Naval Academy, apparently had ended a lengthy White House search for a successor to the 76-year-old Gen. Hershey, who retires Feb. 16.

Mr. Di Bona heads an independent research firm, Center for Naval Analysis, in Arlington, Va. He served six years in the Navy before resigning as a lieutenant commander.

Sen. Smith and Sen. Stennis based their opposition primarily on Mr. Di Bona's contention that if he accepted the position, he should be free to speak publicly in favor of replacing the draft with an all-volunteer military system.

Other congressional sources said much of the opposition stemmed from a fear that Mr. Di Bona would be too ardent an advocate of change within the Selective Service System, and thereby disrupt morale among its 4,000 local draft boards, whose 11,000 members average over 60 years in age.

Lindsay Refuses An Invitation to Pompidou Dinner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York has refused an invitation to attend a dinner in honor of President Georges Pompidou, according to reliable sources in New York.

This comes on top of Mr. Lindsay's previous refusal to accept an honor from the French government when he visited New York March 2 on the last leg of his forthcoming state trip to the United States.

The mayor's office issued a statement last Friday saying that there had been no official requests for a Pompidou welcome and that none would be given. This was seen as a snub delivered in protest against the French decision to deliver over 100 medals to the city of New York.

The question remained whether the mayor would choose to go in his private capacity to a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to be given by New York's Franco-American friendship groups. Even that has now been ruled out, the sources said.

U.S. Jury Indicts Suspect's Wife in Yablonski Killing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Annie Lucy Gilly was indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury in Cleveland in connection with the slaying of United Mine Workers leader Joseph Yablonski, his wife and daughter, the Justice Department announced.

Mrs. Gilly, 38, who earlier was named as a co-conspirator in the case, became the fourth person to be charged in the Yablonski death. Her husband, Paul Eugene Gilly, and two other men were indicted Jan. 29.

She was charged with interfering with the rights of a union member by force or violence, obstruction of justice and conspiring with others to interfere with a union member's rights by force or violence.

FBI director J. Edgar Hoover said Mrs. Gilly was taken into custody shortly after the indictment was returned by the grand jury.

Mr. Gilly, 38, a house painter from East Cleveland, and the other two defendants, Aubrey Wayne Martin, 21, and Claude Edward Vesley, 26, have been in federal custody since they were indicted and arrested.

Cincinnati Strike Ends

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6 (AP)—Striking city workers accepted the city's latest wage offer last night and will return to work at midnight Sunday, ending a 23-day strike that has left garbage piled at curbs and interrupted maintenance of water systems and streets.

Pentagon Colors Missing, Except For Red Face

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Somebody stole two flags from a main entrance to the Pentagon last weekend.

Defense Department spokesman Jerry Friedhelm broke the news to reporters today, saying the matter is under investigation. Asked to explain, he replied: "They're looking for them."

Missing are a U.S. flag and a ceremonial flag of Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor. Mr. Resor's pennant is valued at \$750, Mr. Friedhelm said. The U.S. flag is worth \$50.

The flags, each several feet wide, were removed from their big brass poles. But the thieves left a third flag, representing the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. William C. Westmoreland.

New Autopsy Set at Request Of U.S. on Chicago Panther

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Justice Department requested yesterday exhumation of the body of a slain Black Panther party leader for an independent autopsy to aid in a federal grand jury investigation.

Judge Edwin A. Robson of U.S. District Court here said he would issue an order for exhumation of the body of Fred Hampton, slain Dec. 4 in a police raid.

Federal officials acted because of conflicting conclusions reached in autopsies conducted by a coroner's pathologist and one named by the Panthers.

The coroner's pathologist, George N. Christopoulos, testified at inquest last month that he found no trace of drugs in Mr. Hampton's body.

But Victor Levine, appointed by the Panthers, said his autopsy showed the body contained three times the amount of drugs as the coroner's pathologist found.

Seven other members of the Panther party were arrested during the raid and face a trial on a number of charges.

Rudy York Dies; Baseball Slugger For Tigers, Bosox

ROME, Ga., Feb. 6 (AP)—Rudolph Preston (Rudy) York, 56, former star slugger for the Detroit Tigers and Boston Red Sox, died here today of lung cancer.

Known as a "wood" man rather than a "glove" man, he slugged his way to major-league prominence and one eighth century ancestry and his less-than-perfect fielding prompted one observer to declare, "He is part Indian and part first-baseman."

He was 13 seasons in the majors and played in three World Series and four All-Star games.

In 1937 he hit 18 home runs in August, a one-month mark that still stands.

He also still shares two other major league home run records: one game with the Red Sox in 1946 and 11 runs batted in for one game, an American League record. He hit 277 major-league homers, drove in 1,152 runs and had a batting average of .267.

In 1959, the Alabama native retired to the solitude of the Georgia foothills and began a new career as a self-employed painter at nearby Cartersville.

Ben F. Jensen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Former U.S. Rep. Ben F. Jensen, 77, who served in the House for 26 years, died of cancer yesterday in George Washington University Hospital here. The Iowa Republican was among the five House members who were shot several years ago when four flag-waving Puerto Rican terrorists fired several volleys of bullets at members seated on the House floor beneath the gallery. Mr. Jensen was shot in the shoulder.

Prof. Edward Frankel

OXFORD, England, Feb. 6 (AP)—Berlin-born Oxford Latin professor Edward Frankel, 81, died here yesterday only hours after his wife died in an Oxford hospital. Prof. Frankel was honored by European and American universities for his writings on Latin and Greek literature.

John F. Lambton

CHICHESTER, England, Feb. 6 (AP)—John Frederick Lambton, 86, fifth Earl of Durham and owner of the celebrated painting "The Red Boy," died Wednesday. "The Red Boy" is a portrait of the first Earl of Durham (1792-1840), painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, the most successful portrait painter of his time. The Earl put the painting up for auction in 1933 but kept it when it did not make its reserve price of \$875,000.

Leroy Ireland

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Leroy Ireland, 80, an artist, dealer and authority on American painting, died Monday in his Rittenhouse Square apartment here. Mr. Ireland, a native of Philadelphia, studied in Paris, London and the Netherlands and exhibited his work in leading museums in the 1920s.

In Federal Aid Debate

Southern Senators Tell North It's Your Turn on School Bias

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Warning Northern colleagues that "their turn, their time is next," Southern senators yesterday began this winter's second big attack on federal power to desegregate public schools.

Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., led a two-hour defense of two amendments he has introduced to a bill extending and broadening the basic federal aid-to-education programs for another four years.

One amendment would give congressional sanction to freedom of choice, which is what most Deep South school districts now have and want to keep.

It would put Congress at odds with the Supreme Court, which said three years ago that freedom of choice is only valid if it brings about true desegregation, and said

three months ago that school districts must achieve true desegregation right away.

But Sen. Stennis reminded the Senate yesterday that his amendment was not a Southern invention. He took the language straight from a bill the New York Legislature passed and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller signed last year.

Sen. Stennis's second amendment is intended to ensure that federal desegregation pressure will "be applied uniformly in all regions of the United States."

The federal courts and Department of Health, Education and Welfare now distinguish between de jure, or deliberate, and de facto, or inadvertent, school segregation. Only the former is now subject to federal attack, and it is in the South, where schools were once separate by law, that deliberate segregation is easiest to prove.

Sen. Stennis, however, has covered pages of the Congressional Record with HEW statistics showing that in nearly as much racial isolation in the North and West as in the South, and sometimes more.

His amendment would order HEW to disregard the de jure de facto distinction, and take steps against "segregation by race in the schools . . . of any state, without regard to the origin or cause."

His theory is that uniform pressure nationwide will quickly mean less pressure everywhere. As he observed yesterday, if Northern school districts become subject to the same pressure as Southern, Northern senators "are going to hear from momma and poppa."

Tension in South

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI)—The desegregation crisis in the South deepened yesterday as racial tension led to the closure of a Louisiana school, and Mississippi's governor, in apparent defiance of federal courts, asked his legislature to re-establish the principle of freedom of choice for students.

In a surprise move, Mississippi's Gov. John Bell Williams said he is recommending legislation to provide that "no student shall be assigned or compelled to attend any school on account of race, color, creed or national origin, or for the purpose of achieving (racial) equality in attendance."

In Tampa, Fla., about 100 demonstrators, most of them Negroes wearing one black glove paraded in a show of black power to protest against school integration plans which call for the busing of Negro students to white schools.

Shouting black-power slogans, and "Hell no, we won't go," the demonstrators marched without incident around the Federal Building. The Louisiana school which closed was Lake Providence High, in East Carroll Parish County. Classes were dismissed indefinitely until temps cool.

One Count Dropped Against Lt. Calley

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (Reuters)—The Army today dropped one charge of murder against Lt. William L. Calley Jr., who is facing a general court-martial for the alleged murder of 102 Vietnamese civilians in the hamlet of My Lai.

The dropped charge was that Lt. Calley killed an adult male in Quang Ngai Province of South Vietnam about a month and a half before the alleged My Lai massacre of March, 1968. Lt. Calley was originally charged with 109 murders of Vietnamese civilians at My Lai, but seven of these cases have been dropped.

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The Nixon Urban Policy

It might be argued that Daniel Patrick Moynihan's ten-point outline of the Nixon urban policy was more analysis than program. But it was an excellent analysis, the beginning of wisdom, and a springboard from which a genuinely constructive attack upon the problems of the cities might be launched.

Recognizing that the fundamental issue before America is the "poverty and isolation of minority groups," Mr. Moynihan took note of the basic phenomena inhibiting the cities from meeting the necessities of these groups. One was the massive influx of rural groups, uprooted by an agricultural revolution, into urban areas. And another is the lack of a tax base sufficient to cover the costs of adjusting to a mobile minority population.

The flight from the farm is a world-wide problem. It is particularly acute in the United States only because of the rapidity of technological change, and because it affects the minorities most severely.

It is manifestly unfair to expect the cities to cope with what is, in essence, a national situation. Moreover, the American cities are not well adapted to make the necessary adjustments because an antiquated set of political divisions breaks up the metropolitan areas. New York City, for example, is such an area; in ecological terms, it sprawls into three states and any number of county, municipal and village jurisdictions. And because of the diversity of taxing units, it cannot concentrate revenues at the points of greatest need.

Centralization is the most obvious answer. But this has its own grave weaknesses in the light of the profound mistrust of distant authorities which is affecting almost every level of community life, as well as because centralization can be carried (and has been carried) beyond the point of human response of practical efficiency in many cases.

The Nixon program, as enunciated by Mr. Moynihan, calls for greater responsibility by local government, plus voluntary co-operation of autonomous units where this is required. And the federal government, as the most effective tax-gatherer, will make monies available to states, cities and metropolitan groupings.

This is a very difficult task, given the jealousy of the local units, and the social backwardness of many of them—including a number of state governments. It hardly seems likely that the loose system outlined by Mr. Moynihan can be put into effect without a great deal of time-consuming negotiation and some wrist-twisting by courts and governments.

Nevertheless, it is a system, and not simply a collection of ad hoc improvisations, such as has marked the approach to the problems involved hitherto. If it is pressed, and not permitted to languish in a welter of slogans and counter-slogans, if it is backed by cash and determined administrative effort, it does offer the most promising way toward a real grasp of the urban crisis and its solution that has emerged from Washington.

A New Phase in the Mideast

An especially dangerous stage of the Mideast confrontation may be ending. This one began last year when Egypt, which had accepted a cease-fire to close the six-day war, officially abandoned it in favor of a "war of attrition" against Israel. To counter this new "war," Israel destroyed most of Egypt's defenses at the Suez Canal and its air defenses elsewhere in the country, and began to penetrate distant parts of Egypt by commandos and airplanes practically at will. President Nasser reacted by calling personally on the Russians last month to ask for more arms.

If the Russians were to give Egypt the attack jets it seeks and, more important, if Egypt could operate these as well as other sophisticated war machines already in its hands, then the situation could well get out of hand. Arab technical proficiency, however, creates something of a ceiling on Arab military effectiveness. The Russians presumably have learned something of this from their thousands of military advisers in Egypt. Moscow may also understand that there are some depths of Egyptian frustration, such as the present one, that it is not in the Soviet interest to soothe with arms. The danger would be that Moscow might be dragged toward an embarrassing military encounter. Such an understanding is suggested, at any rate, by reports that the fresh arms the Kremlin is to supply are to defend Cairo against air attack, not to enable Egypt to carry the war back to Israel proper.

This could lay a foundation for a compromise centering on restoration of the Suez Canal cease-fire. Egypt and Russia could claim they had forced Israel to halt its deep raids. Israel could again have the benefits of relative quiet on its western

front; to it, these express themselves mostly in low casualties. To bring this about is the open objective of American diplomacy and, perhaps one secret objective of Soviet diplomacy too.

The mutual advantages of falling back to the cease-fire could amount to more than the consequent decline in casualties and tensions across the Suez, however. Such a move might also forestall, or at least minimize, the next round in the region's arms competition.

The 100-plus attack jets which France is selling Libya complicate this equation. But in Egyptian-Israeli terms alone, a reduction of a recent fighting level would remove from both Washington and Moscow some of the heavy pressure now upon them to deliver new planes.

The apparent onset of a new military stage in the Mideast happens to coincide more or less with the apparent demise of Soviet-American talks. It is possible that a diminution of military tension may help move diplomacy along the alternative route of the Rogers proposals, which indicate guidelines for Israeli-Egyptian and Israeli-Jordanian settlements and which do not depend so much as those talks on direct Soviet-American cooperation. Certainly this would be a good time to get some new force behind the Rogers proposals, even though experience suggests that a settlement can arise not out of any short-term jiggling of military and diplomatic levers but out of some long-term and as yet unforeseen meshing of appropriate attitudes on both sides.

In the absence of political progress, however, it is a positive gain for the Mideast to see less fighting, less dying and less arming. Those are the prime needs now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Pompidou's Foreign Policy

Mr. Pompidou is not Gen. de Gaulle and does not aspire to resemble him. The style has totally changed. To characterize his policy, Mr. Nixon launched the slogan of the "low profile." The formula could as well apply to Mr. Pompidou, who aims lower than his illustrious predecessor. The question is no longer to challenge the universe or to remold the map of it, but merely to cut one's place in it.

Mr. Pompidou is no less deeply convinced than Gen. de Gaulle that any government, regardless of its nationality and ideology, is naturally bent on giving priority to the defense of its national interest. This psychology explains his obvious skepticism toward European unity, his tendency to treat federalist concepts as stuff and nonsense and, generally speaking, his interest in the Common Market only under the economic angle. There hardly remains any trace in him of the hope, which actuated

Gen. de Gaulle for some time, of uniting around France, with the German Federal Republic as the privileged ally, a Europe independent from the two hegemonies and expected to extend from the Atlantic to the Urals some day.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Rumbling in Ulster

The signs are that Northern Ireland may be coming to the end of its winter of comparative peace. For some months now the situation has been calmer than anyone dared to hope for in the autumn. But the accumulation of ominous news is disturbing. Reports of arms smuggling have begun to come through, and a number of mysterious explosions have served to inflame old suspicions. Last week's street demonstrations were worrying enough; the disturbances that this weekend may bring are even more perturbing.

—From The Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 7, 1895

PARIS—The wall of the agriculturalist is a perennial and universal one in this age of large towns and iron horses—and nowhere more so than in England. The English agricultural laborer is still little better off than a helot of old, and as for the English farmer—once the national type of health and plenty—he is being fast crushed out of existence. England is not producing enough and importing to cover the deficit. This is not a good solution.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 7, 1929

LONDON—Twelve thousand women gathered at the Albert Hall tonight and enthusiastically and unanimously voted a resolution declaring the League of Nations to be essential to the peace of the world. Lady Astor said she thought it was still going to take a great deal of patience and work on both sides of the Atlantic to secure world peace. "Our desire for peace is genuine," I am perfectly certain, she added, "that America will come into the League of Nations."



The U.S. Dilemma in Laos

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—The United States today finds itself "damned if it does and damned if it doesn't" in Laos. Communist forces, estimated at 15,000 North Vietnamese regulars plus some 8,000 Lao Liberation Army troops, have been moving into position for what looks like a major assault to recapture the Plain of Jars from the American-backed Royal Lao Army of Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma.

New stories from Vientiane, capital of Laos, that American military forces are advising the government not to risk all-out battle—and defeat—are confirmed here. The rationale is that the Communists probably can roll over Souvanna's forces if they go all out. The American advice is that it would be better to pull out in what would be described as a tactical movement rather than risk a defeat which could demoralize the Royal Army and encourage the Communist cause both in Laos and in neighboring South Vietnam.

But there is another reason heard here. If a stand is made against the Communists on the plain, American air power will be a necessary ingredient. A major use of such American arms would come just at the time the Nixon administration is still fighting to keep secret the degree of American involvement in Laos, as typified by the current rift between the State Department and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee over what part of the transcript of secret hearings on Laos can be made public.

If the United States fails to fully support a government stand on the plain, it will come under fire from Souvanna, who said last October that he had a "tacit agreement" with the United States that it would help to defend his country's independence.

On the other hand, if American air power is fully committed, an outcry from the Senate doves can be expected. On top of all that, the judgment here is that air power alone would not be enough. Furthermore, there is little expectation here that any agreement can be reached to neutralize the area.

A dispatch last week from Vientiane said American military officials feared government forces could be trapped in a situation similar to that in which the French put themselves in 1954 at the climactic battle of Dien Bien Phu in the so-called first Indochina war.

American officials here discount the parallel. They say that Gen. Vang Pao, Laotian commander of the 10,000 or more Miao tribesmen who hold the plain, also still holds the surrounding mountain tops. Also, they say, the general's practice is to move out along the ridges, mindful of traps in the valleys.

The Plain of Jars is an oval area of about 25 by 35 miles, a part of the larger Tran Ninh Plateau. Long fought over, it was taken by government forces last summer, much to the surprise of the United States.

Since then American opponents of the Vietnam war have raised the cry that Laos could become a second Vietnam. The administration has refused to say more about American participation than that there are no combat units there.

(The Laotian panhandle area, adjacent to the northern part of South Vietnam and through which the Ho Chi Minh trail runs, is under constant American air bombardment, but that is part of a separate war).

Tactics

It does not follow that our interests in peace for the Middle East can no longer be defended by political means. Despite the attractions to Soviet policymakers of continued proxy war in the area, they must be conscious of its risks. The Soviet Union does have a need to limit its rivalry with the U.S. symbolized by the non-proliferation treaty and the SALT

Soviet Arms

Without Soviet arms, war would not have occurred in 1956 or in 1967. In 1967, false Soviet reports of an Israeli mobilization against Syria were the "Ems dispatch" (which triggered the Franco-Prussian war) of the six-day war. And there would have been peace long since between Israel and its neighbors if the Soviet Union had not re-armed the Arab nations after June, 1967, and supported the Kharotom policy of "no peace, no negotiations and no recognition."

This process has converted the Arab-Israeli problem from one of local conflict into a threat to NATO, and other national interests of the U.S., and therefore to world peace. A continuation of present trends would threaten the life of Israel and other state interests of the U.S. and its allies, from Morocco to Iran.

Soviet air and naval positions already outflank the main NATO defense area. The space and the resources of the region are of fundamental importance to the commerce, the communication and the safety of the Atlantic alliance, and of nations associated with it.

This development challenges the moral and political obligations implicit in the creation of Israel, and the American policy of support on many occasions since 1950 for the political independence and territorial integrity of all the states of the region—a policy confirmed by congressional resolutions in 1957 and 61, which authorize the use of force to uphold these interests.

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Immunity is an investigatory tool, a means of gathering information, especially about elements of organized crime where it is virtually impossible to crack the "code of silence." When a person is granted immunity, he is guaranteed that anything he states in court cannot be used either against him or as leads toward finding evidence against him. Thus immunity does not exonerate a person from a crime, but rather compels him to divulge information which can be vital to investigating various crimes or criminal organizations. The Supreme Court has ruled many times on the use of immunity and perhaps the most clarifying of these decisions was the case of *Bush v. United States* in 1960.

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Conventional 'Wisdom' About the Middle East

By Eugene V. Rostow

NEW YORK—It is conventional wisdom about the Middle East that (1) the superpowers share an interest in peace, but cannot "control" the states with which they are closely associated; (2) the absence of peace is the equal responsibility of Israel and its Arab neighbors; and (3) the United States has been "pro-Israel" at the expense of broader national interests.

All three propositions are incorrect or misleading.

Since 1955, the Soviet Union has played on the Arab sense of grievance about the existence of Israel as a catalyst for policies which have brought on Arab nation after another under extremist control and now threaten to engulf the entire region save only for Iraq, Turkey and Israel.

Has American policy in the Middle East been "even-handed"? The question misses the point. The purpose of American policy has been to protect American interests. So far as the parties are concerned, American policy has been fair and even-handed. We agree with the fact that the time has come for nations to make peace in the Middle East. But to insist that it is not to oppose the rightful interest of any Arab state.

The policy outlined in Secretary Rogers' recent speech follows a stated by President Johnson in speeches of June 19, 1967, Sept. 10, 1968. Only those who to diplomatic messages can be altered in detail. In this, as other areas, American policy has been bipartisan. It is based on the continuity of national interests.

The Rabat conference has stated President Nasser's formula. It is not yet for the historic decision to implement the Security Council resolution. That wise step would transform the situation into a peace, and a reputation in history.

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It does not follow that our interests in peace for the Middle East can no longer be defended by political means. Despite the attractions to Soviet policymakers of continued proxy war in the area, they must be conscious of its risks. The Soviet Union does have a need to limit its rivalry with the U.S. symbolized by the non-proliferation treaty and the SALT

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UN Resolution

The Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, is not self-explanatory. It calls on the parties to negotiate an agreement establishing peace. The statement that in the Jewish mission is the responsibility of the government of the United Arab Republic, it is ready to implement the resolution. "We agree with the fact that the time has come for nations to make peace in the Middle East. But to insist that it is not to oppose the rightful interest of any Arab state."

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| High | Low | First | High | Low | High | Low | First | High | Low | High | Low | First | High | Low |
| 100.00 | 95.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 95.00 | 100.00 | 95.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 95.00 | 100.00 | 95.00 | 98.00 | 100.00 | 95.00 |

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|------|-------------------|------|---------------------|-----|
| 51 | 51 ^{1/2} | 51 | 51 ^{1/2} + | 1/2 |
| 27.8 | 27.8 | 27.4 | 27.4- | 1/8 |

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| 68 | 23 | 100% | 100% | | |
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| 156 | 23 | 100% | 100% | | |
| 157 | 23 | 100% | 100% | | |
| 158 | 23 | 100% | | | |

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Yugoslavia, EEC Agree To 3-Year Trade Pact

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community today agreed on a three-year non-discriminatory trade pact, the EEC's first commercial treaty with an Eastern European country.

While the pact could help Yugoslavia expand exports to the Common Market, particularly its beef, which is popular in Italy, today's accord was regarded as significant political as well as economic move.

After first visiting the Common Market and then ignoring its existence, the Communist countries have moved into a new phase of acceptance of the customs union and what it is and trying to adjust to it.

With an ever-growing need for fuel in the West to finance purchases of plant and equipment, Communist states are worried about losing markets as a result of the intensification of intra-Community trade behind common tariff walls.

For this reason there have been increasing Eastern European contacts with the EEC and a whole series of special arrangements involving individual products.

Far more limited in scope than the EEC's treaty with the Yugoslavs, these arrangements commit the Communist countries to maintain

central bankers to meet; stress to be on inflation.

BASEL, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Acute inflation gripping the Western world will be the main problem for central bankers who arrive here this weekend for the second meeting this year of the Bank of International Settlements.

In previous years, meetings had been held against a background of currency crises. But now, with the French franc and British pound sterling devalued, the German mark revalued and upward pressure of the gold price, monetary problems are no longer such major items on the Basel agenda.

The bankers are anxious that inflation measures introduced in the United States and Europe be effective, but they are nervous at too drastic deflation could hit hard trade and lead to recession.

Current high world interest rates, directly caused by the U.S. credit crunch, will certainly be discussed as well as a conference should be held to discuss ways of bringing down the cost of borrowing.

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Fed Figures Belie Theory Of Credit Ease

A Host of Measures Indicate Tightening Up

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve, which many observers believe should now be starting to lean toward a somewhat less restrictive credit policy, seemed to be bending over backwards in the latest statement period to avoid giving that impression.

A host of credit measures appeared to tighten, according to the weekly banking statistics published yesterday, while only a few indicators hinted that new leadership at the central bank or the publication of the 1971 budget has led at this early stage to any modification in the tight money picture of the last 12 months.

Despite the suspicions of several analysts that the Fed may already have begun to ease credit a bit, there is still a considerable body of opinion that such a development may be some weeks away.

Private Views
Hans A. Wiedemann, a partner at Loeb, Rhoades and Co., told a New York Society of Security Analysts panel yesterday that no change should be expected until at least March, when new members join the Federal Open Market Committee. He added that he doubted that the Fed's new chairman, Arthur F. Burns, would move to shift policy before then.

First National City Bank's monthly economic letter, however, said yesterday:

"Chairman [William McChesney] Martin is passing the baton to his successor from a moving start. There is a widespread expectation that the Federal Reserve will now set a pace which will neither be so fast that it refuels inflation nor so slow that it reinforces the recession."

Among the indicators that tightened in the latest week were the bank credit proxy, the monetary base and the money supply.

In addition, the recent accelerated growth in several monetary aggregates suffered fairly sharp setbacks. The money supply, for example, has now expanded by a 4.4 percent annual rate over the last three months. A week ago, this figure was 6.4 percent.

Similarly, total reserves of member banks grew at a 5.8 percent rate over three months, down from a 6.8 rate last week. The monetary base expanded by 5.3 percent, down from 6.3 percent.

Two other widely followed measures of credit pressure reflected increased tightness in the statement week. These were member-bank borrowings at the Fed (at \$1.26 billion, up from \$1.03 billion) and net borrowed reserves of the banking system (at \$1.09 billion, up from \$870 million).

New IBM Unit Reads Data From Ordinary Film

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—International Business Machines unveiled a new product yesterday that looks like any other of the unassuming, whirling boxes which encase its computers and other electronic equipment.

But like most computer equipment, its appearance belies its functions. The new machine, named the IBM 4481 Film Reader Recorder and costing \$250,000, reads data from ordinary photographic film directly into a computer, where it is stored on magnetic tape for analysis, modification and retrieval.

In addition, the film reader can also record already stored computer data on film, and can order other machines to print out the images on command. The new machine is designed to speed up the transfer of pictures and illustrations, such as engineering photos, billing information and other graphics data from 35mm film to an IBM 360 computer system.

It would permit companies to bypass the usual step of punching cards to enter information into a computer's memory. With the film reader, data can be read in directly with film.

The new machine will be ready for marketing in the third quarter of this year, IBM said.

Inflation Erodes U.S. Firms' Profits

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Bewitched, bothered and bewildered probably best describes management's attitude today as it strives to maintain profits while inflation climbs and the economy declines.

The slowdown in the United States industrial machine had its greatest impact on corporate profits last year in the final quarter, judging by the 4 percent drop shown in reports from 511 manufacturers.

Combined net income of the concerns in a broad cross-section of industries totaled \$4,246,115,487, compared with \$4,426,232,234 in the 1968 fourth quarter, according to a compilation by The New York Times.

This was the first quarterly earnings decrease since the initial quarter of 1967, when a similar number of companies were down 7.6 percent in profits from the year before.

The aircraft and aerospace producers were hardest hit, plunging 36.7 percent, followed by the automotive makers, which had one of their worst quarters in years. Steel and iron companies showed a good recovery, advancing 31.4 percent over the prior year.

The automative producers, whose results are always a dominant factor in the final tally of corporate profits, were largely responsible for pulling down the total figure.

Results for General Motors, Chrysler and American Motors showed a drop of 31.2 percent from the 1968 final quarter. Ford has not yet issued its report.

The pinch on profit margins became more evident following the first quarter last year as costs for labor and raw materials began to soar and productivity slowed.

A leveling off, or moderate readjustment, had been expected for more than a year. However, the length and extent of the slide in corporate profits is causing concern in many quarters in view of the growing signs of slipping statistics through most of the important sectors of the economy.

Profits are expected to benefit in the second half of 1970 as the proposed elimination of the 5 percent surtax at midyear. Margins.

Company Reports

| American Metal Climax | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Fourth Quarter | 1969 1968 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 207.98 158.4 |
| Profits (millions)... | 17.53 16.46 |
| Per Share | 0.72 0.70 |

| Briggs & Stratton | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| First Half | 1970 1969 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 7.22 5.95 |
| Profits (millions)... | 2.00 1.65 |
| Per Share | 1.54 1.86 |

| Kaiser Industries | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Year | 1969 1968 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 297.0 339.7 |
| Profits (millions)... | 16.00 34.95 |
| Per Share | 0.58 1.39 |

| Long Island Lighting | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Year | 1969 1968 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 280.2 261.0 |
| Profits (millions)... | 39.97 39.43 |
| Per Share | 1.94 1.86 |

| Quaker Oats | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Year | 1969 1968 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 299.8 284.9 |
| Profits (millions)... | 15.23 13.99 |
| Per Share | 1.21 1.11 |

| Western Airlines | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Year | 1969 1968 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 240.1 222.0 |
| Profits (millions)... | 12.2 8.44 |
| Per Share | 2.49 1.73 |

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Survey Finds 4% Earnings Dip

however, will continue under pressure with mounting operating costs, aggravated by sluggish sales, higher capital consumption allowances and possible labor disruptions in major fields, a financial analyst said.

Of the 511 reporting concerns, 330, or 64.5 percent, had higher earnings than in the booming fourth quarter of 1968.

This would mean about two of every three companies were ahead of the year-earlier period. Only 131 companies had lower earnings.

Most apparent in the changing pattern of business is that almost half of the 33 different industry groups in the survey showed declines from the final quarter of 1968.

This is the first time in many years that so many industry groups have shown reduced profits. In addition to the aircraft-aerospace and auto groups, the other losers were beverages, chemicals, conglomerates, food, machinery, metal fabricators, auto suppliers, cement and oil.

Unemployment Rate Climbs In U.S.; Work Week Is Cut

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—U.S. unemployment posted its biggest increase in more than nine years last month, rising to the highest level since November of 1967.

The figures tended to confirm other indicators suggesting that not only has the business expansion leveled off but the nation's economy may actually be headed downward.

In light of statistics for practically every economic sector except business spending for plant and equipment, which some analysts believe is also headed for a fall, the big question today is whether the United States may not already be in a mild recession. Traditionally the country has never known it is in a slump until months after it has started.

Rate Jumps

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today that the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate jumped from 3.5 to 3.9 percent of the labor force. BLS revised the December rate upward from a preliminary 3.4 percent.

As usual, there were caveats that such an increase might reflect statistical aberrations and that one month's figures don't necessarily constitute a trend.

Unemployment still looks low for the country, but the 4.0 percent "interim" target set by President Kennedy early in the last decade—a goal which then seemed dimly remote.

Many analysts had been perplexed by the continuing low jobless rate—it remained at 3.5 percent in four of the last six months—in the face of deteriorating economic omens elsewhere. This rate, however, tended to mask otherwise soft job pictures. Drastically slowed growth in the creation of new jobs and

Fund Complex Profits Down

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Investors Diversified Services Inc., underwriter for the largest mutual-fund complex in the country, reported yesterday that last year's unaudited net operating income dropped to \$23.37 million from 1968's \$26 million.

It said the drop reflected a change in the basis of accounting for commission expenses, which had the effect of reducing operating income to the company in 1969 by about \$1.1 million.

Fourth quarter net operating income for 1969 fell to \$5.44 million from \$7.29 million for the year before. Net operating income per share for all of 1969 was \$3.29 for class A stock and \$2 cents a share for class B against \$3.66 and \$1.4 cents respectively in 1968.

ING's said net income—which includes gains on investments—amounted to \$26.49 million for 1969, with per-share figures of \$2.71 for class A stock and 92 cents for B stock against \$28.95 million, or \$4.07 a share and \$1.03 a share for class A and B, respectively.

Credit Easing Expected

A Favorite Hope Touches Off N.Y. Rally, Glamours in Lead

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange's favorite recurring hope—an easing of credit conditions in the not-too-distant future—provided a better tone to prices today.

Glamour issues, aided by short covering on the part of traders and hedge funds, gave the market some of its best advances. IBM climbed 6 points to 344 3/4.

Meanwhile, in a vacuum of concrete news, investors and brokers alike tried to fathom the thinking of credit authorities in Washington. "Hope springs eternal," declared one analyst.

Reinforcing this hope somewhat was the report of an increase in the nation's unemployment figures for January. The rationale is that had economic news been good, credit authorities in Washington would have been more likely to tighten credit.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.51 points to 752.77. One week ago, it had finished at 744.06, the low since November, 1968.

Pollution Shares

Pollution-control stocks, buoyed by indications of greater spending by federal agencies, were strong for the second straight day. Combustion Engineering rose 1 1/8 to 90 1/4. Gains of two points or more appeared in Zurn Industries, Universal Oil Products and Sybron, trading ex-dividend.

Among the glimmers, Burroughs climbed 5 3/8 to 154. Honeywell was up 3 to 153 and Polaroid added 2 7/8 to 106 5/8.

Volume rose to 10.15 million shares from yesterday's slow pace of 9.43 million shares. There were 777 gainers and 523 declining issues on the Big Board.

However, only three stocks set new 1969-70 highs, against 98 new lows. One of the lows was the most active issue, CNA Financial, down 1 1/4 to 17.

Chrysler rebounded 1 7/8 to 38 7/8. It was aided by an Argus Research report recommending that the stock continue to be held in speculative accounts. Chrysler's stock took a drubbing earlier this week after the company reported a loss for the 1969 final quarter. Institutions were among the heavy sellers.

Motorola rose 3 to 130 as the day's biggest point gainer in a sharp reversal of its 10 1/8-point tumble yesterday.

A company spokesman, declaring that the earlier decline "was probably the result of irresponsible rumors," went on to state:

Value of U.S. Construction Up 8 Percent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—The value of new construction during 1969 rose 8 percent to \$91.1 billion, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

However, almost all the additional dollars represented inflation building costs, Commerce said. In constant 1957-59 dollars, construction remained virtually unchanged at \$64.3 billion, compared with \$64.4 billion in 1968.

The most buoyant sector of new activity was the commercial construction of new office buildings, which rose 21 percent in current dollars to \$10.1 billion. In constant dollars, the advance amounted to 12 percent, from \$6 million to \$6.7 million.

All new nonresidential construction, including industrial and institutional building, amounted to \$22 billion, a 17 percent increase. The constant dollars change was only 7 percent.

The sectors that suffered most during the year were public construction (\$28.3 billion, a 2 percent decline) and residential building (\$80.7 billion, up 7 percent; in constant dollars an increase of 1 percent).

Residential construction, in particular, has been squeezed by tight credit. Though about 1.5 million new units were started during the year, about equal to 1968's production, the rate of construction slipped from 1.8 million in January to 1.2 in November.

In December, according to the department, total construction totaled \$7.1 billion, down 11 percent from November but up 4 percent from December, 1968.

In constant dollars, there was a 4 percent decline between the year-end months.

U.S. and Belgian Firms to Build Chemical Plant

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., Feb. 6 (UPI).—Phillips Petroleum Co. has joined with Petrofina SA and Petrochim SA to build a major petrochemical complex at Filly in southern Belgium at an estimated cost of \$400 million.

The three have formed a new company, Belgochim, to handle the project, and financing is to be arranged through the Belgian government.

Construction is to start immediately on a plant which is ultimately to produce a maximum 100,000 tons of polystyrene and associated chemical products yearly. Later on, a 225,000-ton styrene plant is planned.

Du Pont Is Fined By NYSE Over Complaint Charge

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—The New York Stock Exchange reported yesterday it has levied a fine totaling \$110,000 against Francis I. Du Pont and Co. and three of its present or former partners for failure to handle customers' complaints properly.

The action was believed to be the first known instance the exchange has made a disciplinary move against a member firm or any of its partners on that charge.

A Du Pont spokesman said the complaints came during the past year when handling customer complaints was "admittedly but unavoidably unsatisfactory." The company since has made changes that are "working extremely well," he said.

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Art in London

The Picture at 6 Exhibitions

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Feb. 6.—These days there is almost an embargo of fresh exhibitions. The Waddington Galleries, 1, St. Patrick's, London, who long been experimenting with color combinations, now has his researches into vast

ly, the effects obtained are abstracts can be achieved. But the large canvases of his new work have an inhibitory which is of great importance. The color fastness of the painter what the most is to the writer, and the sense of color is acute to the artist. These are thoughtful and noble

the Mercury Gallery, 26 St. St., the self-trained painter Franco Marzella. His first show in England is at the classical museum—flowers, still life, landscapes. These he does in tempera in pale colors, which suggest rather than state. These certainly not paintings in an instant appeal, but if contemplated properly and fully, they prove themselves

On the Arts Agenda

The music of John Hothby, English Carmelite friar active in the 15th century, will be presented for the first time in Italy since his death. The Ensemble Herbert Haendel, a concert of the Associazione musicale Lucchese Feb. 22. The next in the series will also include madrigals by composers of the 16th-century Italian school who were influenced by Hothby's settings.

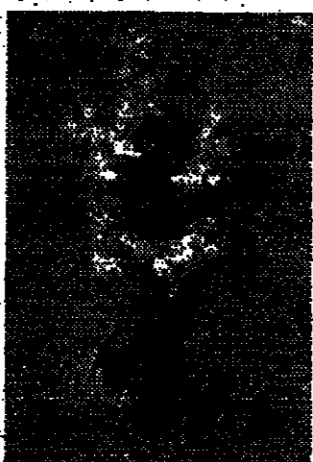
"Lohengrin" will get a new staging Feb. 18 at the Frankfurt Opera by Filippo Sanjust, who also is the designer. The role will be taken by Wilhelm Cechman and other principal roles by Leonora Kirschstein, Danica Marilovic, Richard Cross, and Rudolf Goss-

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"Flowers" by Marzella.

a good deal more powerful than their pallor at first suggests.

A pleasing assemblage of French painting from the Impressionists to the present day, is to be seen at the Maitre Galleries, 77 Duke St., Grosvenor Square. Pride of place is rightly given to an excellent landscape by Theo van Rysselberghe. Of 19th-century artists there are also good examples by Labrousse, Maitre, and Perrault—the latter being an ex-

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tremely good painting of Montmartre dated 1875.

Among contemporaries are some fine watercolours of the Ile St. Louis by Petit Paul; a Mediterranean scene by Oudot which reminds me poignantly of a lane in Malaga where I passed some of the most interesting hours of my life; a "Spring landscape near Bedford" by Gaudier; and good honest painting by Lemaire, "Asson" and Schreier.

Australian neo-realism is to be seen in a suite of 19 paintings entitled "Album" at the Clyde Jessop Gallery, 271 King's Road. They are by the very young singer-author artist Michael Ransford, whose multiplicity of professions indicates an uncertainty as to which direction his work may next take. Some of this uncertainty shows in some of the paintings; but nevertheless, he's worth watching for the seeds of a considerable talent for visual expression are to be discerned here and there.

Two very different kinds of painter share an exhibition at the London Hilton Art Gallery, Park Lane. John Watson has been for many years a successful writer. Two years ago, he moved into a new apartment, and since he could not afford paintings of the kind he liked for his private walls, began to paint them for himself. They are sophisticated, naive, many of oils of oils; others are memories of a man-about-Europe childhood and youth.

Roy Miller, on the other hand, was, from the age of 16, a commercial artist who studied painting and drawing at evening classes. His work is in a more traditional manner of painting dancers and cricketers and military bands and horse racing is not very agreeable; but a number of people whose judgment in these matters I respect, disagree with that judgment of Miller's work.

Evelyn Gibbs is a senior British artist who studied at Liverpool School of Art and the Royal College and won the Roma scholarship in engraving. She has mounted a large exhibition of paintings, drawings and etchings of rock formations and cliffs at the Drian Galleries, 5/7 Pinner Street.

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"Palestine," a 1964 drawing by Eugene Berman.

Art in Rome: Berman Retrospective

By Edith Schloss

ROME—Eugene Berman came to Italy from Russia in 1922 and has been obsessed by its splendor ever since. For his retrospective of work from 1929 to 1969, no better place than an academy (American Academy, Via Masina 5) could have been found. His work is a huge romantic vista of broken stone, twilight and echoes. Grandiose palaces, hollow ruins, swampy landscapes, long, unpeopled views, Neapolitan courts are illuminated by the phosphorescent glow of decay. No one speaks above a whisper, shards rustle through the coming underbrush, and the sunlight never penetrates these scenes haunted by forgotten passions.

They are rendered with indefatigable delivery brushwork. Seals smoke in and out, whip up splashes, flicker over hirsute foliage. The windy Roman gardens painted in the last few years, where weed yellows and moss greens are about to choke stone monsters, are crisper and more sumptuous paintings.

Berman has been vulgarized by his followers, but his own yearning nostalgia is genuine. Many people prefer his drawings and stage designs, but with the exception of six pencil studies of Igor Stravinsky—for me the most enjoyable work in the show—I like the texture of drawing which makes up the oils much better. The exhibition continues through February.

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Other exhibitions in Rome:

Carlo Corvi, Ente Premio Roma, Via Quattro Fontane 13, Through February.

This is the retrospective of an Italian petit maître who was born in 1879 and died in Bologna in 1968. He began with a fresh unadorned impressionism, painted loosely, and through a period of abstract collages finally arrived at somber, moody semi-abstracts.

Prints, Galleria Corso, Via del Corso 259, through February.

Beethoven for Orchestra, Cannon

LONDON, Feb. 6 (UPI)—The stage of London's Royal Albert Hall will be changed into a battlefield, complete with a thin red line of Coldstream Guards, to celebrate the bi-centenary of Beethoven's birth next Sunday.

A spokesman said that 150 musicians from the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and the Coldstream Guards will perform Beethoven's Battle Symphony which was composed in 1810 to celebrate the Duke of Wellington's victory at Vittoria, Spain, during the Peninsular War.

Around the Paris Galleries

Bonfanti, Galerie Arnaud, 212, Boulevard Saint-Germain, to Feb. 28.

Bonfanti's style of abstraction is an extremely cool and unusual balancing act in which sharply defined surfaces of color are put together in refined combinations. Personal, elegant and sober.

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Art Market

A Different Perspective On Art From the Far East

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Mr. "S's" collection of objets d'art to be sold at the Hôtel Drouot Monday (by Maurice Rheims and Georges Lauren, assisted by the expert Michel Beurdeley) provides a perfect picture of how Far Eastern art was admired between the two world wars.

That cryptic initial "S" (French collectors and heirs seem to detect a tax collector in every other visitor to Drouot) belongs to a gentleman of moderate means, who formed his collection over a period of 40 years, starting in the late 1920s.

He bought his works of art from obscure dealers at the Paris Flea Market, long before it became a kind of shopping center for tourists. Also, he visited the countless junk shops scattered about the provinces where a nice sang de bœuf vase from China might be offered for a few cents while some horrid 1900 Japanese cloisonné porcelain vase was passing for a masterpiece.

Mr. S selected a fairly wide range of objects. But they all have some points in common: They could not be brighter in color or gayer, by European standards, in subject, nor could they come closer to the 18th-century idea of what Chinese art should look like. And, of course, it was this rococo ideal that inspired many connoisseurs such as Mr. S who were born near the turn of the century.

He got hold of a nice assortment of polychrome stoneware vases from the late 18th or, more often, 19th century of quite good quality, typical objects for interior decoration in rococo taste, once again very popular.

Naturally, Mr. S loved the *jaune rose* and *bleu de Chine*, very much in keeping with refined 18th-century decoration, and, of course, he also liked trade porcelain, known in French as *Compagnie des Indes*, which was produced by Chinese potters for the European market.

He found a small collection of snuff bottles, in porcelain and glass, of charming quality. He also managed to acquire very good specimens of so-called Feking glass, the like of which has not been seen at Paris auctions in the past few years.

As one would expect from Mr. S's highly consistent attitude, no archaic bronze, none of the sturdy Japanese stonewares, not even one little Sung pot, ever found its way into his collection. Appreciation of such objects is part of our set of values. The artistic criteria that prevailed at the beginning of this century when Mr. S's taste was formed were quite different.

There is a distinct tendency in the salerooms to promote categories of objects and drawings that were simply not considered a couple of years ago. As often as not, they cannot really be called "Art."

On Monday at Drouot, Maurice Rheims and René Georges Laurin will be auctioning the gouaches and watercolors from the atelier Ranson. This designer, born in 1891, became fashionable at the age of 19 after he had decorated a Hollywood home. He drew costumes—18,000, the catalogue assures us—and scenery for the Opéra, the Opéra-Comique, the Folies Bergère. He traveled from Barcelona to Brussels, and worked in Berlin, Belgrade and New York. For Paramount, Pathe and others. Even World War II couldn't stop his drawing fever; he sketched over 700 posters and leaflets for the underground resistance movements.

Sculpture

Important 19th and 20th Century sculpture including works by Arp, Calder, Daumier, Ernst, Giacometti, Laurens, Maillo, Moore, Nadelman, Rodin and others. Property of the Joe and Emily Lowe Foundation, New York (Sold by Order of the Trustees David Fogelson, Sidney S. Somer and Bernard Stern) and Other Owners. Illustrated Catalogue \$5. By Mail \$4. On View from Friday - February 20. Auction - Thursday - February 26 at 8 p.m. Cards of Admission required for Main Salesrooms.

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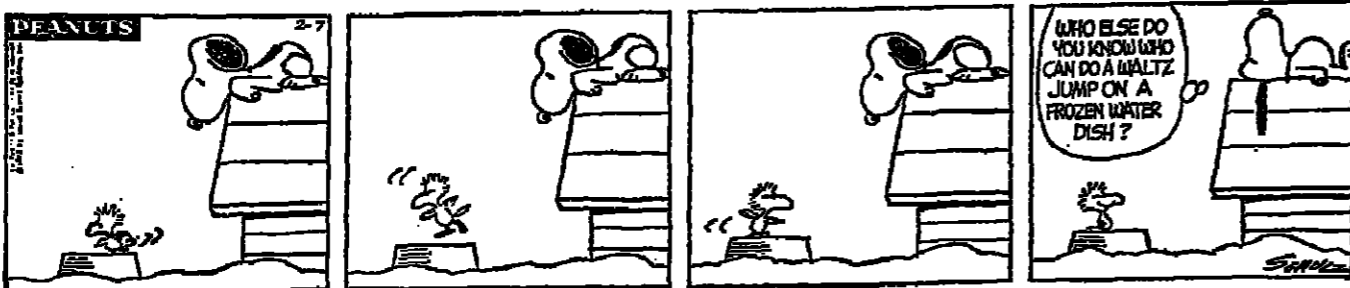
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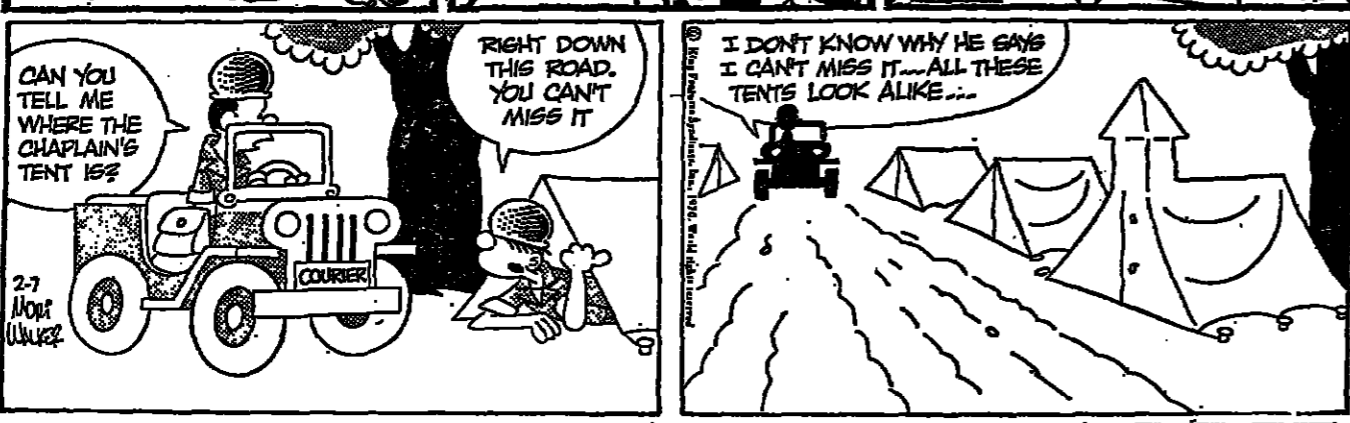
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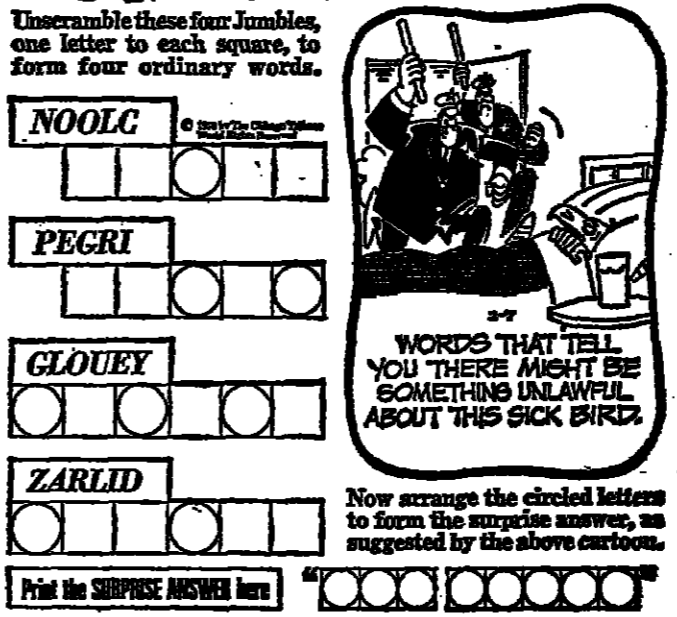
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Yesterday's Jumble: **PANDA KITTY BEYOND GRINNY**
Answer: What the pig said as the gun went off—**YEA BAKIN'**

| ACROSS | DOWN |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Loss | 1 Certain |
| 2 Charlie and Magnum | 2 On time |
| 3 Money on foot | 3 Of the lower back |
| 4 Wave | 4 Fast honor |
| 5 Grader | 5 Metric measure |
| 6 Had in mind | 6 French town |
| 7 Civil War men | 7 Port of Brazil |
| 8 Voltage term | 8 Reply: Abbr. |
| 9 Library work | 9 Farm area |
| 10 Philadelphia | 10 Dried fruit |
| 11 Battered man | 11 Dried fruit |
| 12 Medical passage | 12 Dried fruit |
| 13 Sheep | 12 Disposal of again |
| 14 European | |
| 15 blackbird | |
| 16 Boston | |
| 17 New York City | |
| 18 Not in vapor | |
| 19 Move with care | |
| 20 Scamper's | |
| 21 quail | |
| 22 Presidential initials | |
| 23 Cherish | |
| 24 Blame | |
| 25 Wound | |
| 26 connection | |
| 27 Churchill | |
| 28 Prepare for no- | |
| 29 Man's name | |
| 30 Can | |
| 31 Rhythmic tunes | |
| 32 Make an opinion | |
| 33 Style | |
| 34 With town | |
| 35 Steering blades | |
| 36 Abbr. | |
| 37 "Zulu" character | |
| 38 Word of afterthought | |
| 39 San Francisco | |
| 40 City in Oklahoma | |
| 41 River | |
| 42 Recent Profit | |
| 43 Inset homes | |
| 44 Wild and white | |
| 45 Gauntlet | |
| 46 disputation | |
| 47 Their job | |
| 48 Handled | |
| 49 Jannings | |
| 50 Chemical suffix | |
| 51 Diamond lady | |
| 52 Gabor and Little | |
| 53 Companion on the road | |
| 54 College degree: Abbr. | |
| 55 Belated | |
| 56 Valley | |
| 57 Seal | |
| 58 Washington | |
| 59 Marm | |
| 60 God of Islam | |
| 61 River: Abbr. | |
| 62 Outer coat | |
| 63 1964 Olympic | |
| 64 Pittsburgh | |
| 65 Printer's frames | |
| 66 Sells to people | |
| 67 Hyman word | |
| 68 Old business | |
| 69 Gold: for one | |
| 70 Two: Sp. | |
| 71 South night | |
| 72 European | |
| 73 Kefauver | |

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS: 1. LOSS, 2. CHARLIE AND MAGNUM, 3. MONEY ON FOOT, 4. WAVE, 5. GRADER, 6. HAD IN MIND, 7. CIVIL WAR MEN, 8. VOLTAGE TERM, 9. LIBRARY WORK, 10. PHILADELPHIA, 11. BATTERED MAN, 12. MEDICAL PASSAGE, 13. SHEEP, 14. EUROPEAN, 15. BLACKBIRD, 16. BOSTON, 17. NEW YORK CITY, 18. NOT IN VAPOR, 19. MOVE WITH CARE, 20. SCAMPER'S, 21. QUAIL, 22. PRESIDENTIAL INITIALS, 23. CHERISH, 24. BLAME, 25. WOUND, 26. CONNECTION, 27. CHURCHILL, 28. PREPARE FOR NO-, 29. MAN'S NAME, 30. CAN, 31. RHYTHMIC TUNES, 32. MAKE AN OPINION, 33. STYLE, 34. WITH TOWN, 35. STEERING BLADES, 36. ABBR., 37. "ZULU" CHARACTER, 38. WORD OF AFTERTHOUGHT, 39. SAN FRANCISCO, 40. CITY IN OKLAHOMA, 41. RIVER, 42. RECENT PROFIT, 43. INSET HOMES, 44. WILD AND WHITE, 45. GAULET, 46. DISPUTATION, 47. THEIR JOB, 48. HANDLED, 49. JANNINGS, 50. CHEMICAL SUFFIX, 51. DIAMOND LADY, 52. GABOR AND LITTLE, 53. COMPANION ON THE ROAD, 54. COLLEGE DEGREE: ABBR., 55. BELATED, 56. VALLEY, 57. SEAL, 58. WASHINGTON, 59. MARM, 60. GOD OF ISLAM, 61. RIVER: ABBR., 62. OUTER COAT, 63. 1964 OLYMPIC, 64. PITTSBURGH, 65. PRINTER'S FRAMES, 66. SELLS TO PEOPLE, 67. HYMAN WORD, 68. OLD BUSINESS, 69. GOLD: FOR ONE, 70. TWO: SP., 71. SOUTH NIGHT, 72. EUROPEAN, 73. KEFAUVER.

DOWN: 1. CERTAIN, 2. ON TIME, 3. OF THE LOWER BACK, 4. FAST HONOR, 5. METRIC MEASURE, 6. FRENCH TOWN, 7. PORT OF BRAZIL, 8. REPLY: ABBR., 9. FARM AREA, 10. DRIED FRUIT, 11. DRIED FRUIT, 12. DISPOSAL OF AGAIN.

BOOKS

A FAIRLY HONOURABLE DEFEAT

By Iris Murdoch. Viking. 436 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Joyce Carol Oates

HERE is Iris Murdoch's 13th novel.

Once again we have a complicated plot, a mixture of comedy and pathos, a sprinkling of philosophy, a sprinkling of "love." Subplots rise like bubbles, airy and sinister: couples resist or surrender to temptations. Is love strong enough to defeat evil? What is love? At the center of "A Fairly Honourable Defeat" is a wicked master of ceremonies who presides over the bobbies, pricks them, comments upon the stupidity and vanity of human beings, and walks away untouched.

The setting is upper-middle-class London, vaguely intellectual or with pretensions to being intellectual. Someone is writing a book. Someone else is doing research in philology. The victims are several, most of them decent and well-meaning people: Hilka and Rupert, who are celebrating their 30th wedding anniversary at the novel's opening, and whose marriage is wretchedly destroyed; Morgan, supposedly a university professor of linguistics, a very confused and confusing woman who is both exploited and exploiting, and who is manipulated beyond the point of belief; Axel and Simon, homosexual lovers, who come close to losing their love through a series of misunderstandings. Controlling everyone, refined nearly out of personal existence, is the mysterious Julius, who for some reason delights in tormenting others and ruining their lives—which he calls at punishment for their "vanity."

There are people who communicate with the abysses of one's mind and these people are frightening. There is little in this novel that goes beyond ritual: there are no deep abysses of the mind, there are no real "people," there is ultimately no mystery.

Iris Murdoch's first seven novels are extraordinarily readable: they are not simply convincing, they are lively and provocative and fascinating. Then, with the publication of "A Severed Head," her people become objects of satire, cheap and mindless and rapid, only intellectually and morally vacuous but socially vicious as well. They bubble, bubble, they are bubbles. If this failure to attain human reality could be taken seriously by Murdoch, we might have tragedy of a kind—but their lives are neatly arranged into games, into diversions, so that the usual "stinking" surprises that conclude a typical Murdochian chapter become perfunctory. And in "A Fairly Honourable Defeat" even these surprises—the grotesque mismatches of couples—are not delivered.

Why does Julius, the puppet master, spend so much time meddling with the lives of his puppets? Is it because he himself has been manipulated, a victim of Nazi persecution? Is this so perfunctory, so obvious, that it cannot be taken seriously? A better question might be: Why does Iris Murdoch continue to write novels in which empty people are manipulated, when her talent and intelligence could so obviously be tested in the creation of real fiction?

Joyce Carol Oates' most recent novel is "Them." This review was written for *The World*, literary supplement of *The Washington Post*.

Two Van Goghs Expected to Sell For \$1 Million

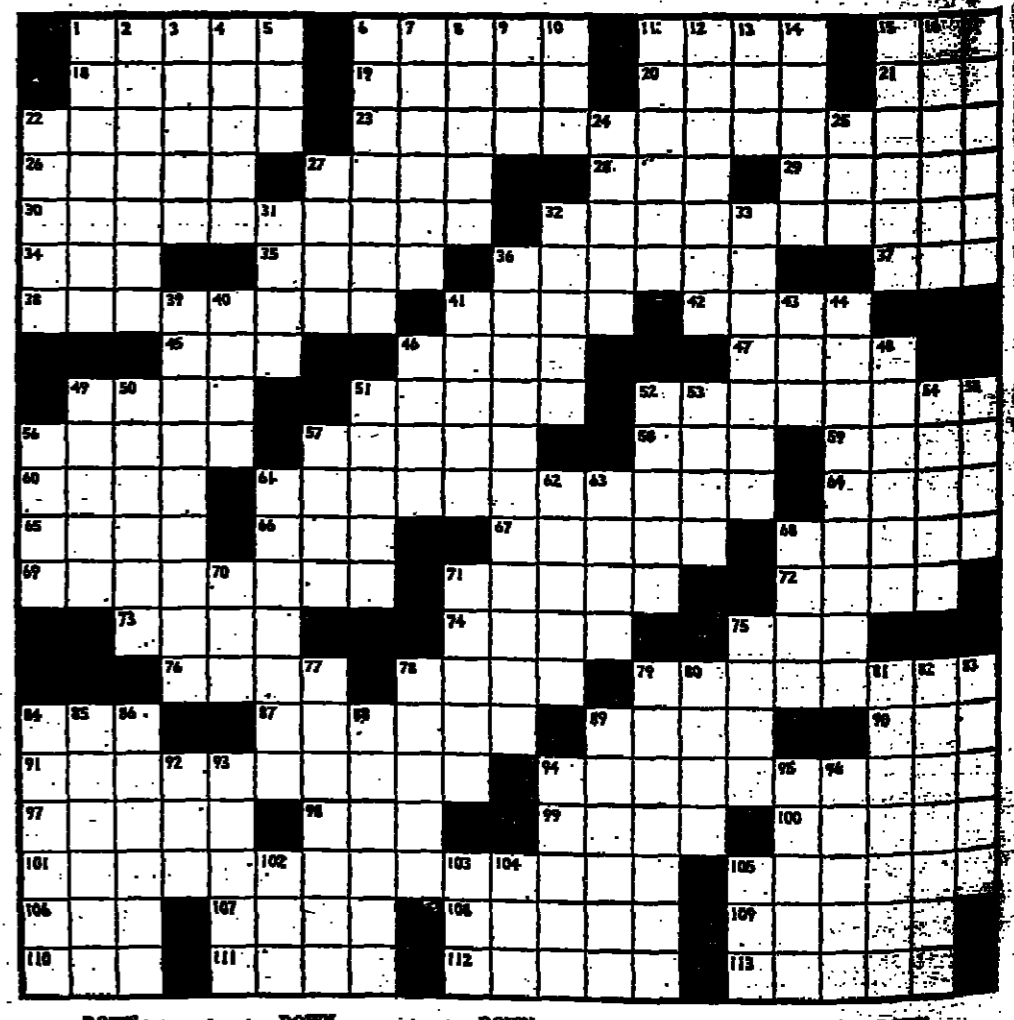
NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Two famous paintings by Van Gogh will be auctioned here on Feb. 26 and are expected to fetch more than a million dollars according to a spokesman for Parke-Bernet Galleries.

The works are "Olympus on the Arles en Fleurs," one of the artist's best known paintings, and "Le Laboureur." Both were painted in 1889, while Van Gogh was confined to a hospital in St. Remy, France.

The world auction record for a Van Gogh is \$1,000,000 (the world record for a painting is \$2,000,000 paid in 1966 for "Portrait of M. Ravoux." But Parke-Bernet's painting expert, David H. Reed, predicted both Van Goghs to be sold here will exceed that figure.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

CITY LANDMARKS—By Marjorie K. Collins



DOWN

13 Outstayed: Abbr.
14 In the dark
15 Mailbox
16 Fake cure of the eye
17 Manly urban
18 Peasant's shoe
19 Lapsed
20 Frequent
21 Horn
22 Medical prefix
23 Cop
24 After picnic, in Italy

DOWN

25 Balthasar
26 Emerson
27 Venice
28 Terrace walk
29 New shape
30 Detroit
31 River of the Southwest
32 Subtle shading
33 Fervid, for one
34 Riky
35 Chinook post
36 U.S. Indians
37 Engraver
38 Much in love

DOWN

39 Evaporated
40 U.S. inventor
41 Pina variety
42 Pinball duck
43 Sides and held
44 Reported
45 Veterinary degree
46 Dervish
47 Red or yellow
48 Chinook post
49 U.S. Indians
50 Engraver
51 Much in love

DOWN

52 Main line town
53 Sky night
54 Split
55 Quick glance
56 Stage
57 Ferry across and others
58 Guthrie and others
59 Put on
60 Oceanic prefix
61 Resister
62 Forever, in poetry

DOWN

63 Upward
64 Traveler
65 "I" pronoun
66 Kicker, or kick
67 Sign
68 Crow
69 Newspaper
70 Newspaper
71 Newspaper
72 Newspaper

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Pilots Likely to Keep Franchise in Seattle

